





**Jersey Cow, Noddy Jane.**



## This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. A dark, possibly black, binding edge is visible along the right side of the page. There is no text or other markings on the page.



















## The Horse.

## A Round-up of Wild Horses.

The high prices of all commercial grades of horses have led to an appreciation of the value of the wild stocks in the hills and ranges of Oregon and Washington, and the ranchmen have been gathering in the stray herds through regularly organized hunting parties. One of the latest round-ups is thus described in a news article from an Oregon paper:

Sweeping down the mountain through a narrow ravine, out of the clouds it seemed in the dim light, came the wild band, followed and herded by the riders, down to the water. They were all thirsty, and after a drink it was a short task to place them in the corrals. Many of the riders' horses had given out with the hard work. Some came in on foot and others had to camp on the mountain for the night.

About four hundred horses were the result of the day's work. Fully fifteen hundred had been started, but in the afternoon, when the riders and horses were tired, it was difficult to hold them and impossible to overtake them when they once got under way in their efforts to escape. This promiscuous gathering resulted in leaving many orphan colts with the band, and fully fifty were shot during the afternoon. While it may seem cruel, this practice is certainly more merciful than to leave the little fellows slowly to die of starvation on the range, while their mothers are miles away in the accustomed haunts searching for them. Several orphans were brought into camp, and nearby settlers came and took them to feed them on cow's milk till they were able to forage for themselves.

The partial failure of the ride on Crab Creek Mountain necessitated a conference of the horsemen, and it was finally decided to rest the horses and try once more. Accordingly, the next day's work was taken on the south side of the Frenchman Hill, lying to the north of Crab Creek and a gently rolling country. The drive extends only about fifteen miles and about six hundred horses were turned in at four o'clock in the afternoon. The fact that sheep had been through the country near the corral now necessitated the driving of the saddle horses and wild band some eight miles from camp to forage and more herders for the days and night wranglers for the saddle horses.

Some fine specimens of saddle horses were found among the wild band and they were speedily roped and saddled. Many of them were broken of the first grade and in the trying out there was plenty of sport. The "Texas Kid," Jack House of Coolidge, Kan., a lad of about nineteen years, won many compliments among the old riders for the way in which he handled himself and his mount when breaking in a new one.

## Some Horse Stories.

On one occasion during the tour of the Maine farming special in Aroostook County quite a number of horsey people were collected in one of the cars, and swapping amusing incidents was a feature of the conversation. State superintendent of schools Stetson had been through unfortunate experiences with traders and noticed that the other fellow always got the best of him. "Every time I trade," asserted Mr. Stetson, "I am sure to lose the original value of the horse I trade." Another member of the party told of a trader who had amassed a good-sized fortune trading horses. "This trader was so skillful," said the speaker, "that when he traded horses the horse that he got cost him nothing." "That was the fellow who traded with me," rejoined Superintendent Stetson. "That man who made so much money in horse trading was a member of my Sunday-school class," remarked another man who had hitherto been silent. "That accounts for it," intimated Mr. Stetson, with a laugh.

A commercial man told of a horse dealer of his acquaintance who had sold him a horse for \$175. The dealer being a friend of his, he had not examined the bargain so closely as he might have done with another. Before he had had the horse twenty-four hours he discovered it was totally blind. The next time he met the dealer he inquired indignantly, "Why didn't you tell me the horse was blind?" "Well, it was this way," rejoined the dealer, "the man who sold him to me didn't say anything about it and I supposed he didn't want anybody to know it."

## The Work Horse Parade.

The parade of Boston work horses has become a regular annual feature with popular interest on the gain. In last week's event there were 350 horses in line.

While there were about a dozen strong and magnificent looking horses that stood out as champions in their respective classes, the crowd was bent on ascertaining the most voracious tributes to the entries in the old horse class, animals which had seen service anywhere from ten to twenty-seven years, and a great cheer went up when the first prize in Division A was given to Joseph Thompson's Dick, thirty years of age and twenty-seven years in constant service. Dick looked as if he might see twenty years more in harness, so excellent had been his care. Fatty Darling, a Boston fire department horse, eighteen years in the service, though not entered in this class, was given a special medal for long service and excellent appearance. Ned, winner of the old horse prize last year, this time received a red ribbon. C. F. Hovey's Major won first prize in Division B of the old horse class, having seen twelve years of service. The medal offered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the old horse class was awarded to Deer, a bay gelding entered by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Deer is twenty-six years of age and has seen eighteen years of service. He is still sound and clean limbed.

## Breeder's Notes.

Teach the colt to draw loads by degrees. Balking horses are often made by overloading the colts.

The chief point in colt education is to treat them kindly.

Wearing shoes too long injures the horse's feet.

It is easy to reduce a first-class colt into a second or third rate one by neglect.

During the winter a good horse blanket saves feed and improves the looks of the horse.

It is difficult to convince an old horse breeder, who has been accustomed in early life to raise cheap, that acquired character is not transmitted. At what time the practice of docking the tails of horses was first practiced is unknown. It was a great many years ago, yet the tails of horses from

those ancestors, whose tails have been docked for generations, do not seem to have diminished any in length. The docking process is just as essential now as when it was first practiced.

When a person buys an animal that is claimed to be registered, the purchaser should demand the certificate of registry and have the transfer of ownership made with pen and ink on the back of the certificate. This transfer should give the name of the purchaser and date of the transaction, and should be signed by the seller.

## Butter Fairly Steady in Price.

Butter prices in Boston have worked steadily higher during the week, and now average for best grades about one-half cent above figures last quoted, the top price for fancy creamery being 21 cents, with demand quite active. Lower grades are also selling moderately well at firm to strong prices. Northern dairy butter is in moderate supply and selling well for the better grades. Box and print goods are in large receipt and now command the fractional premium usually accorded as compared with tub butter.

Butter has about settled at the price usually considered low enough to satisfy the egg storage people, and if the amount put away is not excessive they should be able to clear a profit by selling at the present market. So long as the price continues around the present level it is probable that all the surplus will be gladly taken care of by those who buy for storage. The demand for current use is also good. The whole situation is extremely active and healthy.

During the past few days Internal Revenue Collector Charles W. Anderson of New York and Revenue Agent John W. Daniel of Washington have seized forty-six thousand pounds of butter, the refrigerating warehouses in New York city on the charge that it was adulterated. This butter came from Nebraska and South Dakota, and from the tests made six thousand pounds have already been forfeited to the Government because of an adulteration of from twenty to thirty-eight per cent. The chemists at Washington, under the direction of John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are making tests of the remaining forty thousand pounds, and up to this time have found an adulteration of from nineteen to twenty-two per cent, the adulteration consisting of fats other than milk fats. It is reported that the Internal Revenue authorities have located sixty thousand pounds of this Nebraska and South Dakota butter in the State of Pennsylvania and that the entire amount is to be seized so that it may be tested for adulteration.

It is claimed that the people of St. Louis are consuming each week at least \$25,000 worth of oleomargarine, supposing it to be butter. That locality seems to be victimized by a combination organized to market the product in illegal ways. It is reported that the same people engineer the big deal to market oleomargarine among the cheaper class of summer resort hotels in the Eastern States, but were discovered in time to prevent the scheme being carried out.

The butter market at New York seemed to have a little steadier tone than last week. Western markets are holding up well and reported arrivals were not quite as large as were anticipated. Demand, however, did not develop much force. Buyers in need of stock for current use did not hesitate to operate to the extent of their requirements, but there was a disposition on the part of speculative operators to hold off in the hope of getting some concessions late in the week. This made the volume of business quite moderate. Buyers are more discriminating and they are turning down some lots that were accepted last week, but as we get further into the season the butter is running better and some of the favorite ornaments are scoring two or three points above the minimum for extras. Firsts are ranging from 18 to 19 cents, and seconds go at 17 to 18 cents. No change in New York State dairy. Satisfaction creamery is steady. Renovated quiet, unless the quality is very fancy. Factory has more inquiry, partly for export, and fine marks would bring 15 cents if here. Packing stock is in light supply and moving out pretty well on the basis of 13 to 14 cents generally, but No. 1 would probably bring 15 cents.

Cheese receipts at New York are showing up quite freely, and new ones are liberal of small, full cream cheeses. Much of the cheese on the platform shows irregular condition, many lots being soft and watery, while several lots were wet, the drains piped in some of the refrigerators cars evidently having become stopped up. The market opens in somewhat uncertain con-

dition. Buyers are showing a lack of interest and operating cautiously. No change was made in the official quotation, which remained 10 cents on the inside, but the price is evidently extreme, and it seems doubtful if it can be sustained. Large full cream is in larger supply today, many factories having changed to making large cheese. The weaker advice from abroad of late have curtailed the export demand, and for such buyers' orders have fallen off. Prices were reduced to 10 cents on the inside, the same price as small sizes, but very little movement so far. Skims fairly plenty and slow, though no change has been made in quotations.

Latest cable advice to George A. Cochran, from the principal markets of Great Britain, give butter markets as fairly active, with supply and demand about equal. Receipts from the Antipodes are small, but home and Irish makes are large; prices fairly steady. Finest grades: Danish 23 to 24 cents, Irish 21 to 22 cents, New Zealand 21 to 22 cents, Australian, Russian and Argentine 20 to 21 cents. Some old American creamery was sold at 17 to 18 cents. Ladies 15 to 16 cents. Cheese markets are slightly lower under advice of increased shipments from Canada, and the home make being large. Prices are somewhat easier, and in favor of buyers. Finest American and Canadian 14 to 15 cents.

## The Hay Crop and Prices.

Up to this week the hay situation has been strong, with prices advancing on the average of a few cents a week in the leading markets. This week the situation seems a little weaker with buyers not so anxious to take hold of offerings at good prices. The cause appears to lie in the better promise for the new hay crop. The recent rains and the good growing weather have thickened up the yield a good deal, in sections not already seriously damaged by drought, and the outlook is certainly much better although not fully indicated by the reports of correspondents. Many of these reports now at hand in this office are unfavorable, particularly those from the South and Northwest. The South reports a shortage in the hay crop because of the dry weather, which affected that section more than the North, on account of the advanced state of the grass crop at the South. In the Northwest, including the Lake region, which is a great shipper of commercial hay, there was serious injury during the winter on account of the exposed condition of the mowings; much of the clover was killed out and serious damage done to better mowings, so that reports are generally either unfavorable or only moderately favorable from those localities. The recent sharp weather has, of course, improved the outlook everywhere. Some of the very best reports come from parts of New England where recent correspondence state in some instances that the outlook was never better for a good yield. Some correspondence report more than the usual injury from out-crops, which seem to be more numerous than in most years. The good yield promised in the Northwest, taken in connection with the greater or less short-

age in the South and Northwest, indicates favorable prospects for the producer in this section. While prices naturally ease somewhat with more favorable weather, it is hard to see how the recent rains can fully make up the damage caused by the Southern drought and winter killing in the Northwest and Canada.

## Canadian Fruit Conditions.

According to the June report of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, weather conditions have been generally favorable with the exception that too much rain in Nova Scotia has interfered with spraying, and the yields in Ontario and the St. Lawrence valley are somewhat reduced by the late frosts. Apple prospects seem to be excellent for early and winter fruit. Baldwin are only a medium crop as indicated, and Gravenstein promise a full yield. Pears are a medium crop with less blight than last year. A light crop of plums is expected in Ontario, but Nova Scotia promises a better average yield. American plums are doing better than the Japanese varieties. An average crop of peaches is indicated and a good yield of cherries. Grapes are reported in good condition, although there was winter killing in exposed localities, and the same trouble was noticed with red and black raspberries. Insects appear to be more numerous than last year, particularly the codling moth.

## No More Box Checks.

For some years the Boston Market Gardeners Association has bought box material for its members, securing the benefit of wholesale prices. The association has been experiencing much difficulty in getting back their boxes which they delivered to the dealers with the produce. It is a custom of the dealers to give the gardeners a check for each box, the box to be later exchanged for the checks, but it has often been almost impossible to get the boxes again. This year, beginning June 1, the association has adopted a rule discontinuing the custom of receiving checks for boxes, and in future boxes will be changed or settled for at the time of settlement on the basis of eight cents each for bushel boxes and twenty cents each for barrel boxes.

## The Last Weeks of the Old Potato Season.

It is a familiar fact that in the produce market, or other markets, high prices seem to bring our reserve supplies where no supplies were thought to exist. The rise in potatoes has called out good-sized shipments from Maine where potatoes were thought to be about all sold, likewise large shipments from Michigan and Wisconsin. No doubt foreign countries would ship freely were it not for the intensity of the season which makes shipping impossible. There are some foreign potatoes on the market, but they are poor quality and not to be compared with the best domestic stock. The season for old potatoes draws close to its end and those who still hold potatoes will have to get out of them in a hurry. The eagerness of holders to realize

on their stocks led to smothering of a slump, and prices have been lower in all leading markets. The shortage of the Southern crop is the only factor which has been responsible for the rise, and which is likely to enable the market at good prices of all remaining old potatoes.

## The Government Crop Report.

As forecasted in these columns five weeks ago the Government crop report shows some decline in the condition of winter wheat. The dry weather in the Southwest could hardly have failed to show in the returns. But even now the figures compare well with those of previous years.

The report indicates a decline of eight points in the condition of winter wheat from that of a month ago, and this decline is figured by Mr. Henry Helms, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange as the equivalent of 26,000,000 bushels. In other words, the condition of eighty-three reported yesterday he figures should yield 414,732,000 bushels, while ninety-three, which was the May 1 condition, gave a promise of 440,732,000 bushels. Nevertheless, the current indication of 414,732,000 bushels of winter wheat is a large crop, having been but twice exceeded, namely, by last year's harvest of 422,463,000 bushels, and by the 1901 yield of 424,244,000 bushels.

The department starts its spring wheat reports with a condition of ninety-three, which on the given area of 17,989,000 acres is regarded as indicative of 306,017,000 bushels. The condition is six-tenths lower and the acreage slightly larger than a year ago, so that the June 1 outlook is within a million bushels of that of last June, when the promise was 300,431,000 bushels. The final crop last year, however, showed a deterioration of 104,116,000 bushels. Continuing the spring and winter indications we have a total crop outlook of 718,750,000 bushels. This compares with 727,433,000 bushels indicated last June, and compares with a final harvest return last year of 692,970,000 bushels. If the present promise is fulfilled the total wheat crop of 1906 will have been exceeded but once, namely, by the 1905, 748,460,000 crop of 1901.

The Produce Exchange statistician com-

putes the promise of the oat crop at 883,380,000 bushels, which compares with 958,000,000 bushels, the promise in June a year ago, and 953,216,197 bushels, the 1905 harvest. The Produce Exchange formula in figuring is to take the average value at harvest of a condition of one hundred for a series of years. These averages of the value of a condition of one hundred follow:

The average reported as under barley is more than that estimated last year by about 133,000 acres, or twenty-seven per cent. The average condition of barley is 93.5, against ninety-four on June 1, 1905, ninety on June 1, 1904, and a ten-year average of ninety.

The average condition of rye is ninety, against ninety-four on June 1, 1905, eighty-six on June 1, 1904, and ninety the mean of the corresponding average of the last ten years.

The corn crop, the largest crop of all, will figure in the Government report for the first time next month. It is too early now to give any figures whatever, and until the condition of the corn crop is known all crop estimates will be of comparatively little value.

## Eggs More Popular Than Meat.

The current prejudice against meat products has helped the egg market everywhere. New York dealers think that much of the strength of the egg market and the increased demand is owing to the tendency of the public to shift from meat to eggs for the time being. Thus, some dealers say their sales for May were larger than for April, although April was Easter month and usually the leader, and demand this month also has been enormous, reaching for New York city alone about eighty thousand cases in one week. Receipts are still large and are expected to continue so all through this month, but at present rate the demand will be able to take care of everything in sight not wanted by the cold-storage men at prevailing prices. It looks now as if as many eggs would be put away this year as last, although the cold-storage season began much later this year, on account of the light egg production in April.

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Cures Curb, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Swallow, Galls, Sore, Cuts, Foot Rot, Hip Disease, and all like ailments.  
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